whom CHRIST typified as DIVES.



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Jerome and the Millions.

Making due allowance for all the bosses, political machinists and heelers and henchmen in every city and every State of the Union, there are probably about thirty-five million male Americans and about thirty-eight million female Americans whom the success of Mr. JEROME'S present campaign would mightily rejoice.

It is an experiment of national interest, with the sympathies of the onlookers everywhere overwhelmingly in favor of the fearless challenger.

First, because public sympathy is always with the brave man of straightforward methods; secondly, because Americans love an energetic singleheart; thirdly, because there is a growing consciousness that never before in the history of this country has there been such need of a demonstration of the power of the people to select for the enforcement of law and the prosecution of criminals men who shall owe nothing to the political organizations and the grafters therein.

The foregoing figures of Mr. JEROME'S backing of friends and well wishers in his fight for an absolutely independent District Attorney's office are merely our estimate, made off hand. Very likely they are too small by a million or two.

The Prospects of an Agreement Between Norway and Sweden.

Although the new Swedish Ministry is headed by Herr CHRISTIAN LUNDEBURG, who presided over the special committee of the Riksdag which formulated the conditions on which alone Sweden would consent to a dissolution of the union with Norway, many of his colleagues are Liberals, and consequently a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue between the kingdoms is deemed probable. There is also reason to believe that the German Emperor's influence, which just now is backed in the Baltic by seven battleships and eight armored cruisers, has been successfully exerted to avert the outbreak of hostilities in Scandinavia.

Among the demands framed by the committee and sanctioned by the Riksdag were the following: The Norwegian frontier fortresses must be dismantled, the ordinance of secession passed by the Storthing must be reaffirmed by two successive Storthings, and an agreement satisfactory to both parties must be made with reference to their trade relations. It was also taken for granted in the course of the debate in the Riksdag that if these conditions should be complied with and the dissolution of the union should be accepted by Sweden, an agreement to refer to arbitration all future controversies between the two countries and a treaty of alliance for common defense against foreign aggression would eventually be concluded.

To an onlooker there seems to be nothing inadmissible in these demands. If the Norwegians are sincere in their professed wish to live on terms of the most intimate friendship with the Swedes they can have only a sentimental motive, based on historical associations, for unwillingness to evacuate a frontier fortress. To the ratification of the ordinance of secession by at least one plebiscite there could be no reasonable objection, and the Storthing itself has ordered one such appeal to the electors. Some difficulty may be experienced in adjusting trade relations, because Sweden is a protectionist and Norway a free trade country, and the Swedish protectionists would naturally dislike to see foreign manufactures intended for the Swedish market imported into Norway, and thence transferred, duty free, across the Swedish frontier. With a little good will on both sides, however, a compromise could doubtless be ef-

fected. That the good will exists may be inferred from an article in the August number of the North American Review, in which the ideas of fairminded Swedes are expressed by Herr KARL STAAFF, a well known advocate at the Swedish bar and a conspicuous member of the Liberal party in the Swedish Parliament. Mr. STAAFF deplores the dissolution of the union from the point of view of general Scandinavian interests, but declares that, since it has taken place, the desire of farseeing persons in both countries is that the chasm between the two nations may not be irremediably widened. It being the destiny of the two people to live on the same peninsula, they should obviously try to remain friendly, for should the coldness and bitterness provoked by recent events prove unextinguishable Mr. STAAFF looks upon the fate of both peoples as sealed.

If we may trust a telegram from Copenhagen, the German Emperor's cruise in the Baltic was prompted by no other purpose than to allay the threatened trouble in Scandinavia. The solution of the problem which at first commended itself to him is said to have been the acceptance by King Oscar of Norway's original offer to make a prince of the house of Bernadotte her King. Since his interview with King OSCAR, however, and since his acquirement of fuller formation concerning the views and feelings of the peoples involved, WILLIAM | lowestate or lords of the mater, or how ever im-

II. is reported to have arrived at the determination to support the candidacy of Prince CHARLES of Denmark, who is the husband, it will be remembered, of the Princess MAUD, daughter of King EDWARD VII. Under the circumstances the election of Prince CHARLES to be King of Norway may be regarded as probable. Scandinavia will then have reverted practically to the state of things which existed for centuries prior to 1814, when Norway was forcibly incorporated with Sweden. Up to that time Norway, although retaining its own Constitution and laws, had for its sovereign the King of Denmark.

It is true that the two crowns will not now rest upon the same head, but they will be worn by members of the same family. Such ties of blood should make easier the arrangement of an intimate alliance between Norway and Denmark, to which Sweden would be urged by the German Emperor and by her own vital interests to become a party. What WILLIAM II. is known most to desire, and what, probably, he has suggested, is that all three of the Scandinavian kingdoms should enter the German Empire on a footing like that of Bavaria or Saxony. That, he knows, however, is a counsel of perfection. As things are now the nearest attainable approach to it is probably the formation a Scandinavian federation, toward which the German Emperor, by treaty or by an informal entente, would hold the rôle of Lord High Protector.

What, Again?

The Mindanao Herald, a newspaper published at Zamboanga, where Major-General LEONARD WOOD has his headquarters when on duty, has begun to attack Secretary TAFT and to boom General Wood as the supreme authority on affairs in the Philippines. The Zamboanga journal's thoughts on the subject of the relative qualifications of the two men are thus summarized:

"The article goes on to say that General Wood is thoroughly fitted to tell the President a few things about the Philippines, and how Secretary TAPT is not up to the job of taking care of the interests of the people over there. The article declares that General Woop is the only man in the islands who has the capacity for the work, and that he possesses the absolute essentials to successful administration. the perfect confidence of his countrymen here and at home."

This has a singularly familiar sound. It might almost be a passage from that long ago suppressed volume, "As It Is in the Philippines," the treatise in which a celebrated student of character expressed his views as follows:

"The difference between TAFT and Wood is that the former is a politician and a trimmer, while the latter is a diplomat and a statesman, and it is to be hoped that, in American interests, such a man as WOOD will succeed TAPT in the Philippines, and such a Government as was founded in Cuba will succeed the present topheavy organisation. Such a man (as LEONARD WOOD) would have been infinitely more satisfactory to the natives, and unquestionably more so to the Americans."

Is this a mere coincidence, or is there yet another incarnation of CHARLES BAL-LENTINE, alias ERNEST ALLAINE CHERI-TON, alias "Captain EDGAR G. BELLATES, late of the Surrey Volunteers"?

Imperial Dancing Masters.

In their annual conventions dancing masters of America show a properly solemn sense of their responsibilities. They frown upon all eccentric or rowdy degradations and degenerations of the grand and primitive art of dance, the her of so many other arts and fountain of decorous motion and grace of body and carriage. They are conservatives. Sometimes it seems as if they were almost pessimists. Their standard is high. It is hard work to maintain it in a self-indulgent and more or less awkward generation.

Their British brothers make the same complaints. The Imperial Society of Dance Teachers danced and discussed in the "Medicis room" of a purple London hotel the other day. "Reform" was their cry. They say sadly that "ballroom dancing in England has degenerated into a pastime, and in many cases into a vulgar romp." Can it be that the English have ceased to take their pleasures sadly? Do they actually dance for pleasure, and look as if they enjoyed it? Have t ey lost the funereal-elephantine style and manner? Do they caper nimbly instead of going like the quarry slave at night? In particular, have the dancing men put by the look of utter weariness, of stern duty reluctantly performed? Then the sorrow of the Imperial Dancing Masters is more than

The imperial saltatories take a high view of their high mission. They seek to restore the art of dancing to the exalted position and prestige it occupied when dancing masters of repute held a high and very honorable place in the community," as in the golden prime of the Virgin Queen, "when a Lord Chancellor was appointed mainly on account of his proficiency as a dancer." A very excellent way of selecting a Lord Chancellor. A good dancer with a little law in his noddle ought to go further and fare better than a head stuffed with all the reports but accompanied with feet undisciplined and undancing. To dance away with down upon your feet may well bring you to the woolsack in a country where the influence of society and

great ladies is so strong. These London lavoltateers propose that the uniform and only true method of dancing, a method to which untrained instruction and slovenly rule-o'-thumb fashions are an abomination, be taught in a technical school. Here is a cause that might be taken up, to the extreme advantage of the world, by the helping hand of Skibo's lord. Millions can read, but how few persons can dance well. For "getting on in the world" perhaps the latter is the more important accomplishment.

The president of the Imperial society is Mr. R. M. CROMPTON, for twentyfive years the acknowledged leader of his profession in London. His rebuke to the young barbarians all at play is severe, but doubtless just:

"Look at the boys you see at Eton and Harrow slouching along with their hands in their pockets. How will they ever be able to look like peers, dip-

press foreigners with the grace of English dignity as in the old days, upless they learn how to dance This is a serious question for the nation. The neglect of dancing means far more than the decay of dancing men. We shall lose our dignity and manly bearing."

And thereby prestige, sea power, land power. The fate of India may depend upon the response which England makes to Mr. CROMPTON's appeal. And he has a message which reaches or should reach all ears that can hear on this side of the Atlantic:

"I want to see dancing taught as a compulsors subject in every school in the land."

Why not? In this country of professedly equal opportunities, why should West Point and Annapolis have so long a start upon the ordinary civilian? Not merely as a means of health, not merely as a means of grace, but as a means of "success in life." doesn't dancing become a very necessary useful art? We say this with all deference to and respect for the brethren and sisters who have conscientious scruples against it. That they have succeeded without it shows their genius; or perhaps they don't care for the fleeting rewards of this life.

An Unnoticed \$60,000,000 War. The world has been so busily engaged in watching the larger activities in Manchuria that it has almost forgotten Germany's little campaign against its rebellious subjects in Southwest Africa. It is, nevertheless, an interesting little quarrel, and not without instructive

features. The Herero revolt began in January 1904. By May of that year Germany had 6,000 troops engaged in trying to suppress it. Up to the present time she has sent out, all told, nearly 14,000 men. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times reports to his paper that fifty-nine officers have been killed in action or have died from disease, while the casualties in the ranks are given as 1,194, including non-commissioned officers. In addition to these, 238 men have been sent home permanently invalided. The pecuniary cost to Germany up to the present time has been about \$60,000,000. And the end is not yet.

The German Army is getting a little experience of the same sort that England has had in northern India, in the Sudan and with the blacks of South Africa. The German War Office is not extensively advertising the activities of the campaign, and it is intimated that there is no disposition to boast of the military achievements. There are unofficial rumors, amounting almost to direct charges, that the British people in Cape Colony and Bechuanaland are going to aid the Herero insurgents. Such assertions are most unreasonable. With 5,000,000 blacks in her own South African possessions, England could take no more dangerous step than that of giving either aid or encouragement to the blacks in the immediate neighborhood. Herero success would almost inevitably lead to unrest among the blacks of the entire region, and possibly to a serious uprising.

The struggle is one of great difficulty for soldiers trained after the German fashion. We are unable to say how much of the area is covered by the hostilities, but German Southwest Africa is a vast barren wilderness of nearly 325,000 square miles, with a population of about 200,000 blacks, whose ability to jump from bush to bush and hill to hill is decidedly greater than that of the German soldiery. When the struggle began it was reported that the Hereros were well armed and well supplied with ammunition. Presumably they are not yet destitute of guns and bullets. But their strongest card is played in wearing out their opponents by drawing them into regions where they will succumb

to privation and disease. Had there been no war in Manchuria we should probably have heard more of this \$60,000,000 tussle, which has lasted twenty months, with no clear signs of an early termination.

Wasted Tears.

We are receiving many letters in defense of Mr. JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER against attacks which have been made on that very prosperous gentleman. They are generally well written and the points made by them are often strong.

It is not our function, however, to take up the defense of Mr. ROCKEFELLER. He has many compensations for such hardships of life as he may be called on to endure. He is the richest man in the world and is steadily and rapidly growing richer. If he should advertise for somebody to take as place—to take his money, in spite of the attacks on it and the methods of its accumulation and management—he would have to send drays to the post office to carry away the mountain of letters he would receive from

people eager to get the job. "How many men in this country, asks one of these correspondents. "who had Mr. ROCKEFELLER's business opportunities and the abilities and energies necessary to make the most of them would have done more for their fellow men and less for themselves?" Probably the number is not considerable. Everybody would get rich if he could. or at least rich enough to be independent. Even the pure philanthropist would want to make more money to give away. Some people, it is true, might not relish the vexation of managing an income of fifty millions a year, for example, and would prefer less cumbersome gains. They would have stopped the accumulations before their capital became so great. At least, so they think; but the mania for money making increases the more the more the money made. Very rich men may growl about the cares which the investment of an enormous income imposes on them, but in their hearts they enjoy their possessions. Of course they do. They like the distinc-

At any rate, they are not pitiable human beings. Their sorrows do not compel public compassion. If they are strict religious believers, like Mr. ROCKE-FELLER, for example, there is a parable told by JESUS which might make them uncomfortable concerning their future state. The riches of DIVES were poverty relatively to the accumulations of Mr.

THE OPENING OF THE LAST HOMESTEAD LANDS. ROCKEFELLER. The yearly income of the Standard Oil millionaire is more than the whole capital of the rich men An Area Larger Than Massachusetts to

Be Sold Four Weeks From To-day.

Federal Government. The national Govern-ment owns no lands in Texas except what it

has bought of the State, as has any other

in 1836, when at the battle of San Jacinto

specifically agreed that at any time in the

citizens into four States, with eight Senators;

yet, on account of "State pride, "no movement

toward a division has ever even been sug-

given to the school fund, which is larger to-day than that of any other State, and which, when all

the school lands are sold, will exceed \$100,000,

seeking homes there a warm welcome. HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 2. W. B. S.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Prayer for Its Successful Accomplishment

Urged by a Missionary to Japan.

Christians of every name, after seeking direc

specific prayer to our Heavenly Father for

His gracious guidance and blessing upon th

peace conference about to be held in this

nonth of August at Portsmouth, N. H. Specifically in the case before us there is the

greatest warrant for our so doing, not only

on account of the great interests involve

and difficulties to be apprehended but because

of which this peace, conference itself is a striking example.

Foreign Contract Opportunities

Public improvements to the value of \$13,400,000 have been decided upon by the city of Stockholm, Sweden. All Swedish cities are good pay.

The China Manufacturing Company, Limited, with \$600,000 capital subscribed by foreigners resident in China, is to manufacture paper, soap

and glass. The company will need all kinds of machinery suitable to those manufactures.

Consul Marshal Halstead of Birmingham, England

asked for the names of American manufac

irers of stamped medieval cabinet handles and

American augar mill machinery can be sold in

Formosa. Catalogues with full description and prices wanted by Takata & Co., general merchants

Taihekus, Formosa, and by United States Consul Pisher of Tamsul, Formosa.

Japanese capitalists, with Baron Shibuwasa at heir head, are investing \$3,000,000 cash capita

for supplying water power to Tokio. A large

quantity of electric power apparatus will be needed, besides other machinery. American manufacturers

The Latest Brand.

Bocker-Neither; you might say he leads the in

The Job.

ought to get a large slice of the \$3,000,000.

Knicker-Is he simple or strenuous!

I have spent nearly two-thirds of a long

of the gracious answers already acco

tion of God, I appeal to take part in

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To

by its people an independent republic.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On Sept. 1 next the State of Texas, by its commissioner, J. J. Terrell, will place on the The correspondent from whom we have quoted attributes to envy the aspersions cast on Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and market for homesteads for the citizens of this country 6,000,000 acres of the school says that those who write and print them lands of that State. This tract of 6,000,000 would have done as he did in accumulaacres is four times the size of the State of Delaware, twice the size of Connecticut and ting his money if they had known how. Very likely. Nor can we truthfully anlarger than New Jersey or Massachusette. swer except in the negative this question This is probably the last time that lands in large quantities will be offered by a State 'Are his business misdeeds disproporor the nation for homesteads, for the reason that the good lands not in the arid region tionately bad as compared with those of men of financial distinction contemare all taken and held as homesteads or poraneous with him?" But that con-It is generally understood that lands for stitutes no argument in his favor. Behomesteads are given or sold only by cause other men do ill is no justification

of your misdeeds. Moreover, according to Baptist doctrine, professedly believed by Mr. Rocks-FELLER, there will come an accounting at the Day of Judgment, and not even a thousand millions of money will help out a man there. LAZARUS the beggar rested in ABRAHAM's bosom in heaven, but DIVES went to hell.

That is, this whole matter must be left to the man's conscience. If Mr. ROCKEFELLER accumulates his money in violation of the restraints of public sentiment expressed in laws, he can be punished right here; but as no penalty is imposed on him by the law, the presumption is that his methods are sustained by public sentiment.

The abstract moral law? How is it going to be enforced except by the individual's conscience? There is no reason to suppose that Mr. ROCKEFELLER is troubled by his conscience. He is a member of the Baptist Church in good standing-the richest Baptist in the world. We print to-day, from a religious source, an account of his activity in a Sunday school in Cleveland and his assiduous attendance at prayer meetings.

Under such circumstances why should we go out of our way to defend Mr. ROCKEFELLER against the attacks made on him? He has his religion to fall back on for defense and consolation. Why should he be unhappy because people assail him, if he feels that he has GoD on his side? And apparently he does.

We have no tears to spare for the richest man in the world. Life is too full of sorrow and trouble for any heart to be torn because of the blows he gets from the hands of his enemies. Far harsher suffering than Mr. ROCKEFELLER must endure because of his millions of money is all around us in society. That he can take care of himself without help from defenders has been abundantly proved in his experience.

Col. WATTERSON said he would enter the political area in the fall, but declined to tell just how.—The SUN.

· He will gallop into the arena on the back of a Gray Wolf. Just as soon as he got near his old cabin home his paper began to emit foreboding editorial pieces on 'The Sulfur Product."

We learn from a letter of JULIA WARD Howe in the Boston Transcript that "a subscription is now in progress for the purchase and restoration" of PAUL REVERE'S house in North Square, Boston. Mrs. HOWE SAYS: "Such a monument in recognition of pu

service standing in the midst of our 'Little Italy will serve a double purpose. It will attest our gratitude to the eminent man who once made it his home. It will also give our foreign guests and future citizens a lesson in our national history and in the political faith to which it piedges the

The sum required is \$30,000. If everybody who has read Longfellow's poem on PAUL REVERE'S "ride" will contribute five cents the subscription will soon be closed.

SPARE AND SPOIL.

and Mr. Spooner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Stre I was muc impressed by the letter of Mr. F. B. Spooner of the discipline of children, but sadly disappointed

Protest Against the Doctrine of Solomon

with the last part of it, which recommends the use of the rod for such discipline. How can a man show such good sense through large part of a letter and spoll the whole thing

by urging brutality?

It seems to me that whipping is a quick or lazy man's, or woman's, way of scaring a child into no doing a thing he should not do. The whipping does not explain why he should not do as he has but merely causes him to stop through fear. leaving in the mind of the child a feeling of resentment rather than regret; and if that child has any real nerve or spirit in his makeup he will try to get even in some way, if not in any other than by doing the same thing over for which he has been whipped, thus satisfying his smarts with thoughts of having

I have spent nearly two-thirds of a long life as a missionary in Japan, and have witnessed all the marvelous changes that have taken place from the feudal system under the last two Tycoons, to this present thirty-seventh year of the era of good government. During the protracted diplomatic negotiations preceding the war prayer, protracted and fervent, and efforts by pulpit and press to prevent war were made, under the conviction that that was "the better way"; but on the Lord allowing the outbreak of hostilities to take place we concluded that was "the better thing." Thereupon the example of Moses, with the uplifted rod of God in hand, watching the tide of battle, led to the resolution not to cease daily, specific prayer for the success of the Japanese arms in securing an assured peace for the Orient.

This began Feb. 1, 1904, five days before the first shot was fired upon the Korietz and Variag that opened the war between Japan and Russia. From that time forward, until the first of August, 1905, a period of eighteen months, prayer by a faithful band of five or six, mostly aged men, has not ceased to be daily offered; the time being from 1230 to 1 P. M., and the place the lecture room of the First Church of Christ in Yokohama. The texts warranting this observance were mainly Jeremiah xxxiii., 3, and Isajah ili, 10.

The result has fully confirmed this faith, not only in general but also in every stage and event of the war. Nor is the peace conference an exception. For long months a usual petition of the brethren in that prayer meeting has been: "O Lord, bless the efforts of the President of the United States in his effort at mediation and the establishment of peace." It seemed a far off hope, but the faithful Hearer of Prayer has not rejected their petition—and now its full fruition is soon, we hope, to be realized.

A Missionary to Japan.

New York, Aug. 2.

Fereign Contract Opportunities. us humans, not excepting children. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is, I think. taken too literally by Mr. Spooner. If I may be so presumptuous, I would suggest that firm reason-ing and kindness are better than, literally speaking, rod. By being kind the child is bound to lov and respect a parent, and this being so, he may reasoned with and shown why he must avoid the things which are harmful. Thus knowing, he will the displeasure he would cause a parent by wrong doing he will (through that very love and respehe has been taught and also by his nature, which has been broadened through kindness and love. rather than narrowed by fear) resist such wrong

common, but happily not so much so as formerly. and people are slowly becoming more sensible.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 2. N. O. SPOONER.

The Revolutionary Roosevelts and Roots. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After reading a magazine article, "The Roosevelt Genealogy," turned to the "Documentary History of New York," edition of 1851, to get some details of the now famous

family.

The only one I found was Isaac Roosevelt, page 1025 who was paid in the sum of \$399.25 out of the \$30,000 which Vermont had paid to New York as one of the details of the settlement of the contro between those States over their respective aries. The troubles began during the revolu citizens of New York who petitioned their

State in 1786 pleaded that they had been "confined by the mob and ill treated." and that they had red losses "for their attachment to their State. and Isaac sald so too.

and Isaac said so too.

Their first petition was denied because no proof had been offered with it. Mr. Roosevelt did not get his \$399.25 till April, 1799.

None of the rolls of New York troops here contains the name of a Roosevelt. I should like know where the data of the magazine article may I looked through the archives of New York

some years ago to find the original letters of my greatuncie. John Posey—son of the Revolutionary soldier Thomas Posey of Virginia, who was cernet of Capt. Solomon Van Rensselaer's troop of dragoons, serving under Wayne in Ohio, 1793-94 (see Mrs. Van Rensselaer Bonney's "Legacy of Historical Recollection")—but never anywhere found a Roveit as an incident of my search. I do not mean to cast doubt upon the article in question, but—I was raised in Missouri! The name Elihu Root, however, does occur in the "Documentar History." vol. IV. There, as a Lieutenant of State

forces, in company with twenty other officers and one hundred men, he suffered to the extent of £16.538 12s. 8d. Claim was duly made, but I do not know if it has ever been paid. If not, the present Eithu might do worse than to sit up and take notice. Long ago as 1889 the President told me that his

DENVER, July

Bella-So you have a Panamu engagement? Stella-Yes, two men at once, in case one should encestors served in the war of 1776, so the record must be in existence. POSEY S. WILSON.

A MONUMENT TO SLAVES. Tribute to Their Fidelity by Miss Mary M. Selari, a Southern Weman.

From the Confederate Veteran.
In the hearts of the mighty fallen is deep ooted the feeling of inextinguishable gratitude to the loyal slaves to whose care tude to the loyal slaves to whose care the women and children were entrusted during the entire period of the war between the States. It is a sentiment that still remains smoldering in the souls of those who owned them. To those slaves who watched the fireside, tilled the soil, helped spin, weave and make raiment for the master and sons on the battlefield—to those slaves who protected and provided for the families at home—is due a monument that will tell the story to coming generations that cannot be taught the lesson of self-sacrifice and devotion of the slave in any other way. If a time is ever ripe for a noble deed, now is that time, for the grand, courteous Southern slave ewner is fast passing away; and to erect the monument would be to hand down to posterity an open book, in which our Southern shill, dren can learn that every negro is no slast fiend." The North would not understand the sentiment. Of course not.

Erecting this menument would insuence for good the present and coming generations, and prove that the people of the South who owned slaves valued and respected their good qualities as no one else ever did or will do. It would bespeak the real conception of the affection of the owner toward the slave and refute the slanders and falsehoods published in "Uncle Tom's Cabin.

There did exist in the days of trial and hardahip not only a perfect understanding but the kindest sympathy, and in thousands of plantations and homes where every white male on the place able to bear arms would go to the battlefield the helpless families of women and protection of the trusted slaves.

No one who was rocked to sleep by the sweet lullaby of the faithful black "mammy, listened to her weird ghost stories, nursed at her breast, or played about her cabin door would ever be willing to have these tender memories die out. There is the side of sentiment, the side of gratitude, that those who have feit the touch can never give up, nor can they forget the debt due the faithful "10 per cent of slaves that remained with their masters after freedom."

Erect the monument; it will result in much good, as it will tell future generations that the white men of the South were the negro's best friends to-day.

Instances portraying the fidelity of the slaves might be told to fill endless volumes, and would recite the sweetest stories make raiment for the master and sons on the battlefield-to those slaves who protected

Texas won her independence from Mexico Santa Anna surrendered his army to the brave Sam Houston and Texas was made Republic of Texas was admitted into the Union in 1845, with an area larger than seven average States of the Union.
In the enabling act of admission it was

future the State might be divided by her One-half of all the lands of the State was

000. So large is this fund that a free school con. So large is this fund that a free school can be had in each school district in the State for four months of each year without any taxation of the people. After disposing of this 6,000,000 acres, Texas will have left more than 12,000,000 acres of lands which will insure later the payment of teachers salaries for nine months in the year for all time. This immense tract to be offered on the

will insure later the payment of teachers salaries for nine months in the year for all time.

This immense tract to be offered on the first of September will be sold at a minimum price of \$1 an acre on forty years time and a per cent. interest annually, one-fortieth of the purchase price paid down and one-fertieth with interest paid annually thereafter. Only 160 acres will be sold to any one settler, and he must actually occupy it as a homestead within ninety days from the date of purchase.

In some localities the bidding will be lively, as much of the land is already fenced in by cattlemen. A combination of cattlemen is reported, to run up the price and bid for the lands in the names of their cowboys, who will fail to file homesteads within ninety days, so that those tracts will then revert to the State and have to be readvertised, thus causing delay, with the cattlemen in possession. The State officers are endeavoring to prevent this plan to keep the land from the actual settlers, and are likely to succeed.

Most of the lands to be sold are in the central and western portion of the State, which is noted for its health. The lands are all new, not wornout lands such as are found in some of the Southern States. A few lots are located in the astern timbered part of the State, which will not the Union they were allowed one section in each township, or one-eighteenth of the land of the new State, for schools. Later the Western States were allowed two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth of the land of her vast domain for the education of her children.

This fund has just been apportioned for the years of 1803 and 1806. It amounts to \$2.25 for each of the \$70,000 purposes, the enabling acts of Kansas and Nebraska thus reciting; while the State of Texas gave one-half of her vast domain for the education of her children.

This fund has just been apportioned for the years of 1803 and 1806. It amounts to \$2.25 for each of the \$70,000 purposes, the enabling acts of Kansas and Nebraska thus reciting; while the Sta

Her face is as black as ebon, Wrinkled and seamed and old; But her heart, I know, is as white as snow, And true as the rarest gold.

Her brown hands, old and feeble With touch of the passing years. Would banish each trace of care from my face And brush from my heart the tears. Mammy and friend, I loved her, Humble and all unfamed; But I love to trace in her love the face That robber years have claimed.

Her face is as black as ebon, Her soul as fair as the day; And her prayers, I know, wherever I go. Will follow me all the way.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. His Active Personal Interest in Religious Instruction and in Prayer.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S

From the Church Economist. It was my privilege in July to visit the noted school superintended by Mr. John D. Rocke-feller, "The Oil King." It was July, and the weather was hot; nevertheless the superintendent was found in his place, the school

weather was hot; nevertheless the superintendent was found in his place, the school was in session, the attendance was good and the scholars were enthusiastic.

Mr. Rockefeller's school is the Euclid avenue. Baptist, in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been superintendent for thirty-five years. Mrs. Rockefeller has been superintendent of the primary department during the same period, in the winter they are in New York city, but during the summer they are in Cleveland. They are regular in attendance.

The school begins at \$30 Å. M. and lasts for one hour. The average attendance is about 500. The Sunday school meets in the chapel and in the Sunday school rooms. The church is a downtown church, and is not an aristocratic church, as some have supposed. Mr. Rockefeller is in touch with his entire school. He is an ideal superintendent in that he delegates the work to others, but has supervision over it all. He was in the primary department during the opening session and in the main school for the closing.

Mr. Rockefeller is seldom absent from the prayer meeting. Mr. Rockefeller believes in formation and also in reformation.

While I was talking to Mr. Rockefeller a young man walked past us. Mr. Rockefeller a young man walked past us. Mr. Rockefeller a word meeting two years ago, on the 6th of November. He came in drunk, but he went away converted, and has been a faithful worker

ber. He came in drunk, but he went away converted, and has been a faithful worker ever since." This shows how much personal attention is paid to the individual.

Not to Be Persuaded.

From the Washington Star.
"Would you allow your name to go on the payro of a corporation?

"Never," answered Senator Sorghum. "Any body that needs the benefit of my counsel an support hereafter will have to come around with the cold currency in a lump sum." Balance of Names in Missourt

From the Cass County Democrat.
Sheets Howdeshell and Cam Stean of Clay county will keep Jales Heek and Tulker Slemp of Pe from tipping the State over. A Gentle Reminder.

Notice posted in office of City Clerk, Chicago, Ill. "Any attaché of the City Clerk's department who forsakes his work to witness the American national pastime shall be fined. "A. C. ANBON, City Clerk."

Say, Pop. what is the matter? Have you lost the ball? Or got A dotty that a clerk who works Can't be a patriot?

The good old summer time of yore

Played

Of course, the years have lengthened out Since you were It in B. B. things And got there as a fan And people all along the line.
The big ones and the small Quit work and went to see the game

When Played

In East and West, in North and South. From Johnnie to gazabe. There wasn't one who didn't bet On long and lanky "Babe"; The bleachers rent the air with yells. The grand stand whooped the call

When You Played Ball.

But what are years? They come and go With honor or with shame. To mark mankind with smiles or tears, But Baseball stays the same, And though you may forget, old man, And do your best to stall Those patriot cierks, they can't forget

> You Played Ball.,

Say. Pop. you'd better muff yourself And let those clerks alone. They're only paying homege to The power behind the throne ompared with what you used As City Clerk you're small. And you'll be less if you forget

> You Played

Give every clerk a chance to go And see the game that stirs The people's blood and keeps the love da't you get up and knock The Boss who had the gall To hold his clerks down to their desks

> You Played Ball? WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

Modern Instances Where War Indemnities Were Demanded.

From the Washington Post.

The paying of an indemnity is comparatively a new thing. Before the Napoleonic wars nations seldom fought but for the sake of conquest. The winning party took whatever it wanted in territory or in certain rights,

BEATEN NATIONS SLOW PAY.

but did not inelst upon an indemnity.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth con During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the map of Europe was changed frequently, but the amount of money paid in indemnities was very small. Napoleon conquered a large part of Europe, invented all kinds of wonderful kingdoms and provided kings by recruiting them from his own dear family. But that was the worst that befoil those countries, and besides clothing and feeding Napoleon's soldiers and going without English goods the conquered countries did not suffer otherwise financially. Now-search as pations do not go to war to conquere adays, as nations do not go to war to conquer territories, they have to be repaid in some other way, and as a rule the victors ask for full payment for their expenses.

The older way, however, was the safer one,

for in many modern instances the conqueror does not get his money. It is extremely hard, you know, to et money out of a bankrupt State. In 1877, when Russia had beaten Turkey, she saked an indemnity of \$160,000,000, the exact amount of the cost of the war. Today, in the year 1905, Russia has not yet received half of that sum. In 1898, when Turkey nearly conquered Greece, she began by saking \$00,000,000. But King George's fam-ily kindly interposed and the amount was re-duced to \$10,000,000, but half of that sum has

not been paid to date.

In 1868, when Prussia, to the great astonishment of most of the interested spectators, beat Austria and her five allies, she not only asked for the amount of money the war had cost her, but asked also for a few extra millions to punish Austria for the trouble she had given her. Although the war lasted only two months, Austria had to pay \$32,500,000.

Indemnities have been paid in smaller wars in Asia. China has had to pay on many eccasions, and does not seem to be any poorer for it. But the one enormous indemnity which is far ahead of any other ever demanded was the one France had to pay to Germany in 1871. And the wonder was that France, exhausted by a warfare almost entirely on her own territory, was able to pay the milliard france in a few years. The indemnity was much more than the war actually cost the Germans, but let us not forget that Germany had to settle an old score. Napoleon probably had cost them just as much. A great amount of the French indemnity has not been used of the French indemnity has not been used yet, and the purpose for which Bismarck used it principally was to develop the secret service of the German empire.

Umbrellas, Children and Cave Dwellers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has anybody correlated the child under the specific head of its first umbrella? I beg to submit the following inductive data thereto pertaining—the information of personal observation with the stated en-

The child in question, a lad between 5 and 6, had his own unbrells as a matter of course to complete his normal sum total outfit. He had also, of course, noticed the ordinary use of an umbrella by adults and other children; so that we can presuppose him at once "inducted" into the usual process of handling umbrellas conventionally. What con-cerns us in all cases of child study abstractly, howcerns us in all cases of child study abstractly now-ever, is to select that variable underlying residuum of subconscious transmission through countless generations, universal and racial, of our common prehistoric antecedents. And in this light, me-thinks the child now in hand offers material for ethnographic progress of no mean valuation. In a word, his antaught and involuntary physical original reactions toward the umbrella convince me, with sourcely a lurking shadow of reasonable doubt, that our entire umbrella habit, irrespectively of the comparatively modern habit of umbrellas modern mechanical investigate. or the comparatively modern random of untreases among mechanical inventions, merely extends and variantly continues the cave dwellers' commonplace ducking under their earthen or mineral roofs to get out of the rain.

Thus far positively—and any archeologist will admit the assumption upon a little reflection, explained as it is by many hitherto doubtful hall

plained as it is by many intervo doubten hair marks of the Canstatter period—while tentatively, too, I am not so sure but that the same calld who supplies me with the cave dweller point indicates, though in a less manifest degree, our primitive tree dweller siage, as of climbing great conifer trunks in the declining flood eras; the umbrella serving, in its revived modern form, a similar in-

Passing of an Ancient Besten Fellhouse From the Boston Transcript For the paltry sum of \$25 the old to

of the many relics of bygone days in the city of Cambridge, which during its existence has held probably many thousands of dollars, has been sold. The house stood for more than a century at the Cambridge end of the West Boston Bridge, but during the past few years had been so badly in need of repairs that it was more of an eyesore than a thing to be admired as having been handed down by our forefathers.

The house had been in disuse since 1858, and

from the appearance of it at the time of its dehad been made upon it since that time. It is probable that, so great was the rejoicing when the West Boston Bricze was made a "free" bridge, there was no place in the hearts of Cambridge citizens timent, and none arose in the hearts of their escendants to prompt them to preserve the old andmark.

The tollhouse was first used when the West Boaon Bridge, known as the "Great Bridge," was com pleted in 1793. No person was allowed to pass over without first visiting the tollhouse to pay the pittance which was demanded of him. In 1803 Moses Hadley was made the toll collector, and continued in that capacity until 1858, when the bridge was

> Bamboo Growers in Washington. From the Seattle Times.

Bamboo is being grown on Bainbridge Island, M. Furuya & Co. have been trying the experiment and believe that it has been a success. Bamboo stalks are now more than five feet in height and it is believed they will grow to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet. The bamboo will be suitable for making curios and the lighter class of furniture. No attempt has been made to grow the

of other purposes. This is the first time an attempt has been made to raise bamboo in Washington or at any other Northwestern point. It has been transplanted in the open, and if the experiment is a success fields of amboo will be planted.

According to members of the firm that is making

heavier class of bamboo that is used in the Orien

instructing houses, ladders and for a variet

the experiment, the bamboo has shown every indi cation of developing as rapidly in this State as it would in Japan. The quality of the stakes is said to be equally good. It will require an actual adaptation of the home grown bamboo to its multitude of uses to demonstrate whether its growth here is a

Things Japanese. Japanese women now have, under the new civil

code, property rights and privileges of divorce, which put them nearly on a par with women in England or the United States in those respects.

The empire of Japan, says the "Japanese Blue Book" for 1905, comprises nearly one hundred main and nearly five hundred adjacent small is ands, with about 18,000 miles of seacoast. is why Japan needs so large a permanent navy The area of the empire is 161,148 square miles. The population has grown from \$3,000,000 in 1872 to 47,812,702 in 1906, besides 3,059,235 in Formosa. There is a remarkable evenness in the division

The largest cargo that ever left the port of Phila delphia in one bottom started for Japan on July 2 in the English built steamer Monarch. The carg consisted of 2,470,700 gallons of refined petroleum 100 barrels of lubricating oil and 1,200 cases of wax, all consigned to a Japanese firm at Wyokkaichi. It would require, says Consular and Trade Repor an oil well with a capacity of 3,000 gallons dally to work three years to supply the quantity of oil carried by the Monarch.

> Origin of Modern Circus. From the Century Magazine

Por the origin of the modern circus one must go back to the English fairs of the seventeenth, ele eenth and early nineteenth centuries. Ur the American county fairs of the present day which are more in the nature of live stock exhiions, the early English fair was a rout of dancing balting, the closest modern approach to which erhaps the quarterly gathering for county of the hamlets of the Tennessee mountains gathering, as it were, of merry andrews, stroities, builles, litts, lightrope walkers, bats, contortionists, equestrians, mounted grimacers, scaramouches, thieves, picknot diders, beggars, fortune tellers, gypsies and upon whom they prey.